REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8103.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

Above ten, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding lines	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) have made a Reduction of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and issue RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 5th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, Despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875
Leaves Bombay	30	Leaves Colombo 8
,, Ratnagherce	31	,, Galle 9
,, Vingorla	1	,, Negapatam 12
,, Carwar ..... Feb.	1	,, Madras 14
,, Mangalore	2	,, Coconada 16
,, Cannanore	3	,, Vizagapatam 17
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Bimlipatam 17
,, Calicut	4	,, Calingapatam 18
,, Beypore	4	,, Gopalpore 18
,, Cochin	5	,, False Point 19
,, Allepy	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA 21
,, Tuticorin	7	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

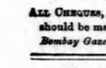
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Archipels India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KUWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSHIR 17
,, ...	Feb.	,, Fao 17
,, Kurrachee	2	,, Bushire 19
,, Guadur	3	,, Linga 24
,, Muscat	5	,, Bunder Abbas 26
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat 28
,, Linga	9	March.
,, Bushire	11	,, Guadur 2
,, Fao	13	,, Kurrachee 3
Arrive BUSHIRE	14	Arrive BOMBAY 8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

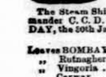
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 850 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.



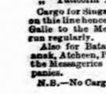
THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHELWAN, Commander Conroy, will leave on TUESDAY, the 26th January, at 5 P.M., for unrivalled Ports :—Hurney, Rutnagherri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of HOWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned Ports on TUESDAY next, the 26th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Honnore,	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th on the 9th and 24th, and of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15 h March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

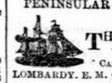
For Passages only, apply to JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and attending Passengers will be put on board without any trouble or inconvenience.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan.
LOMBARDY..E. M. Gibson ...	2723	450	26th—Suez, &c.
			Feb.
THIBET.....C. H. Fastly.....	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN...N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA.....J. D. Gaby.....	2809	450	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI.....G. F. Cates.....	2431	370	22d—Suez, &c.
			March.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson.	2569	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne ...	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain J. C. Bazet, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shen ing on the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine screw Steamer "PALESTINE,"

2867 Tons, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched from BOMBAY on the 27th instant positively.

She has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and is expected to make the passage home in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, OR INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE First-class Steamer BLENHEIM, 2 21 Tons Register, leaving about 15 February, has comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

The Liverpool Rs. 350 ; Suez Rs. 200 ; Deck to Aden Rs. 75 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Applying to McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,

Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer COLOMBO, 1 0 At, at Lloyds, 1,918 Tons Register, 1,000 Horse Power, effective, Thomas McNair, Commander (who has been long and favorably known in the East india trade) will be despatched about the 29th JANUARY. She is specially designed and built for the East India trade ; has exceptionally good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, the Saloon being in a house on deck thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, including Railway Fare to any part of Great Britain or Ireland ..... Rs. 500

but exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had on board, at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 25th February

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 10th March by the magnificent new steamer HINDOO, 2,505 tons, with excellent accommodation, specially adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice-House, Fans, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by public auction at their rooms :—

19 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 cases white-ground Prints of various patterns.
3 bales Grey Dhoties.
10 boxes Silk Lock, Geisenheimer and Raventhaler.
10 ,, Muscatel Moselle.
15 ,, Claret.
5 ,, Shiraz.
25 dozen American bedroom chairs.

On account of the underwriters ex Ship Lord Clyde.

H. A. E. & Co.—7 bales Putchleaves.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built serviceable Dog Cart.

DIGBY MORTON'S BEST BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY.

Will be sold by public auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, on TUESDAY the 2nd Feb., at 3 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, P. A. C. Dundas, Esq., of Nasserabad, ex s.s. "Bellona" :—

7 cases 21 doz. B. and y No. 1.			
3	10	Do.	No. 2.
4	9½	Port	'68
4	13	Do.	'63
11 Cask 8th Try.			

From Messrs. Digby Morton & Co.

The purchasers will have to pay the Custom's and Town Duties and other charges.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., No. —, Mazagon new Nabob's Tank.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of R. J. Coyne, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Dareahkana about 100 Tons Burmah Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had her Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Plots of Valuable Land at or near Poona.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms, in Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February 1875, by order of the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. and D. F. Cama & Co., the undermentioned plots of ground situate at or near Poona.

Lot No 1—Plot of ground with mangoe and other trees standing thereon, registered under No. 59, admeasuring about 132,992 square yards situate on the eastern verge of Government new Poona, bounded on the south side by the railway Line and on the west by the Poona Irregular Horse Line

Lot No. 2—Plot of ground registered under Nos. 58 and 60, admeasuring about 76,701 square yards, situate on the eastern verge of Government near Poona, bounded on the west by the Poona Irregular Horse Line.

Lot No. 3—Plot of ground with mangoe and other trees and well standing thereon, registered under Nos. 53 and 54, admeasuring about 44,828 square yards situate on the northeastern verge of Government.

Lot No. 4—Plot of ground partly fit for cultivation, and partly rocky registered under No. —, admeasuring about 106,950 square yards and situate at Wudgaum near Poona.

Lot No. 5—Plot of ground registered under No. 34 bounded on one side by the Moolla River, admeasuring about 52,397 square yards and situate at Havan near Poona.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and for inspection of plans and documents, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Bowdoir Grand Piano by Collard and Collard, best Plated ware, handsome Crockery and rich cut Glassware, a Victoress Coking Stove with Copper Boiler complete, a Broughham with a his demie fast-trotting Chesnut Australian Mare, &c., &c., at Mahalaxmee, Breach Candy.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, cooking stove with copper boiler, carriage and horse, &c., the property of J. P Hobson, Esq.

The Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AUCTIONEER.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(By order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Borah Hussoojee Saloopee, the Mortgagor.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st February, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhubboo Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolcheswer, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2703, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 116 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers passage, on or towards the west by Baba Dhubboo Street, on or towards the north and south by passages, &c., &c.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 25th January 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of Wines and Sundries, viz. ;

25 Cases containing in each 2 dozen pints of Grand Vin Royal Champagne.					
25 ditto	ditto	ditto	2	ditto	Grand Mosseux.
25 ditto	ditto	ditto	1	ditto	Bottles of Grand Vin Royal Champagne.
25 ditto	ditto	ditto	1	ditto	do of superior Port Wine.
1 Cask of Sautern Clare'.					
1 ditto of Port Wine.					

Sundries consisting of accordians, electric machine, mycroscope, preserve jars, tiger skins, carpets, Europe silk handkerchieves, solar lamps, fishing rods, guns, silk curtain cloth, foot tubs and waterproofs, &c.

2 Cases of India Rubber Pipe, suitable for scattering water in gardens.

1 Case of Algoa Umbrellas.
1 ditto of Australian Butter each, tin containing 2 lbs.
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto 7 lbs.
1 ditto French Note Papers.
Few dozen superior Japan Skins.
1 Lotic Rug.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Prints, Dhoties, White Mull Stripes, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few two light Kerosine Oil Bronze Chandeliers.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following undermentioned Goods, viz :—

1	Case of Bedford Cords.	
1	,, of all Wool Assorted Coating.	
1	,, of do. Assorted Serge.	
1	,, of do. Superfine Cloth.	
1	,, of do. Assorted Shawls.	
2	,, of do. Cashmere Coatings.	
2	,, of do. Flannels.	
1	,, Gentlemen's Hats.	
1	,, Lavender.	
2	,, Scent Bottles.	

The above Goods are all well suited to the present cold season, and will be sold off to the highest bidder to close an account.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class rosewood grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehnes, Stuttgart, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Broughham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq., the same comprises, a set of handsome star-cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, plateware, such as ice-pitchers, dinner and dessert knives and forks with mother of pearl handles, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery by T. Marshall and Sons,'' &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as, a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 20 persons, handsome English solid mahogany sideboard with mirror back, French polished dining room chairs, dumb waiter, tablecloth screw press, circular, sofa and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, halt backed sofas, a handsome centre ottoman, consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, lady's French polished chairs, a first class sweet toned rosewood grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, cantebury, whatnot, portfolio stand, Persian and Ahmedabad carpets, a plated 3 light argand lamp, handsome English iron painted four foot bedsteads and cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and crown presses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, teapoys, Chubb's patent fireproof treasury chest, gown boxes, dispenser articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English built four seated open carriage, in excellent order.

A handsome English-built office brougham by Peter and Sons of London.

A pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab carriage horses, a set of English plated mounted double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder.....Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th day of August 1874, and under instructions received from L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the said Order, Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) commencing at Mazagon, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate respectively at Mazagon, and Purshotum Chimajee's Street within the Fort.

(Signed) CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 4567 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 40 feet Waddal Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 10, containing 5040 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 7067 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot Nos. 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chinar Ranjee Street, on the north partly by the Fire Temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsedjee Guzder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 3530 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the west by Chinar Ranjee Street, on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria, on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by Lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora de Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.

All that piece of Freehold Land with the three dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate respectively in Cawajee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 38, 10 and 11, containing by admeasurement 700 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cawajee Patell Street, on the west partly by Purshotum Chimnajee Street, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy, on the north by property of Cawajee Eduljee Bisney, and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy.

N. B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Jewellery Gold and Silver Ornaments.

BOMONJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms. No. 6, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 o'clock P.M., by order of Messrs. Poma Tess and Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagee of the undermentioned different Mortgage s the very valuable jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, &c., mentioned below :—

On account and the risk of Punsordas Canjee—

1 Very valuable and rare Diamond (Brilliant) Ring, Diamond, weighing about 10 Rattees.

On account and risk of Borah Abdool Careem Sarifally—

1 Silver Kandora.
2 Do. Tumblers.
1 Case containing about 40 dozen Woollen Stockings.

On account and the risk of Memon Esack Rahim.

2 Gold Gouglets.
2 Do. Hansars.

On account and risk of Sha Jetta Raghowjee.

1 Gold Sangle.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhai Naseerwanjee.

3 Gold Rings.

On account and risk of Thucker Vullubdas Ujoo.

1 Pearl Nose Ring.

On account and risk of Memon Oosman Hassam.

1 Aikdance.
2 Gold Pachessoo,
2 Chakes.
4 Gold Pandroes.
8 Do. Vadlas.
2 Do. Kanslee.
2 Silver Joras.
2 Do. Anklasias.
4 Do. Polara.
2 Pairs do. Googari.
2 Do. do. Birat.

On account and risk of Thucker Frittamber Ruttonsey.

1 Gold Googhari.
1 Do. Kathlee.
1 Do. Necklace.
1 Do. Tora.
8 Do. Vedis.
2 Silver Kudias.
2 Do. Toras.

On account and risk of Sha Khimchund Sobhagchand.

3 Benares white Gold embroidered Dupatas.

On account and risk of Bhugwan Geeza—

1 Silk saree called Pot embroided with Gold at ends.
1 do. do. called Gharcholoo.
1 do. do. Yellow Silk.

And several other articles.

The above will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Terms Cash on delivery.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

Bombay, 25th January 1875

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

5	Bales Grey Shirtings.
4	,, Grey T. Cloth.
3	,, Grey Jacconets.
4	Cases Color Prints.
4	,, White Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.
4	Bales Grey Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.

By order of Messrs. Bhicooo Sahba and Co., and on account of the concerned—

6 Cases Tartaion Ribbons, Gold Printed, different sizes, in cartoons, each cartoon containing 36, 24, 18 pieces.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The SALE of the Derelict Vessel, "COUNTY OF PERTH," which was to take place at Pondicherry on the 12th February 1875, has been POSTPONED until further order.

SPORTING.—The SECOND DEALER STABLES will be drawn for on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant at the Race Stand, Byculla, at 3 o'clock P.M.

E. L. ELLIOT,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

23rd January 1875.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST OPENED,

A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF COATINGS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS, &c.

COATINGS.

BLACK FANCY COATINGS.

BLACK DIAGONAL COATINGS.

BLUE DIAGONAL COATINGS

GREY DIAGONAL COATINGS.

COLOURED FANCY COATINGS.

SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

FANCY WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS.

SCOTCH ANGOLAS, VARIOUS SHADES.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHECKS & STRIPES.

FANCY TWEEDS, WEST OF ENGLAND.

REAL HOMESPUN TWEEDS.

CHEVIOTS, HEAVY AND LIGHT.

VESTINGS

COLOURED MARSELLAS.

WHITE DIAMOND QUILTINGS, LARGE.

WHITE DIAMOND QUILTINGS, MEDIUM.

WHITE DIAMOND QUILTINGS, SMALL.

WHITE CORDED MARSELLAS, LARGE.

WHITE CORDED MARSELLAS, MEDIUM.

WHITE CORDED MARSELLAS, SMALL.

SHIRTINGS.

SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS.

ALL-WOOL FLANNELS.

OXFORD CLOTHS.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS.

WATSON AND CO.,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING.....	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13 0
Do. No. 1	,,	,, Quarts	,,	14 0
BODENHEIMER	,,	,, Quarts	,,	15 0
Do.	,,	,, Pints	,,	8 0
GEISENHEIMER	,,	,, Quarts	,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 23RD JANUARY 1875.

THE quietness in the Liverpool Cotton Market has become more marked to-day, the sales only reaching 12,000 bales, and although Reuter's spot quotations are unaltered, private telegrams report a partial decline of 1/16d. both in ready Cotton and arrivals. There is nothing in the figures to induce a decline, the American receipts, although slightly larger than last week, being still much below the corresponding week last year, and the dulness, therefore, is probably due to the reaction which has invariably followed the temporary spurts of late. It must be remembered, also, that the large purchases by the trade latterly must have placed them well in stock, and as prices have advanced about ¼d. per lb. in the past three weeks, they will naturally be disposed to pause before following a further advance.

The American figures to the 22nd instant show the following comparisons :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts.....	98,000	158,000	134,000
„ Exports to U. K.	50,000	76,000	55,000
„ „ Continent...	19,000	38,000	13,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,295,000	2,388,000	2,136,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	967,000	822,000	777,000
„ „ Continent „	338,000	404,000	391,000
Stock at U. S. Ports	882,000	795,000	576,000

Up to date the receipts are accordingly only 7,000 bales in excess of last year, but to make a total crop of only 4 millions, which is now the favourite estimate, and on which operators as a rule are now probably basing their calculations, we must see a falling off before the end of the season of 180,000 bales, as compared with last year's figures, the greater portion of which ought to come in the course of the next month. At the present rate of arrivals this quantity would be accounted for by the first week in March, and so far the position of the market is accordingly very strong, but a number of authorities still hold to the opinion that we shall see a material increase, and if these anticipations prove correct, we are likely to see duller markets, as present prices may be accepted as discounting a crop not exceeding 4 millions.

The following shows the visible supply of Cotton in an and afloat for the U. K. on the 22nd instant as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year, viz. :—

	1875.	Last week.	1874.
Stock in Liverpool	755,000	780,000	612,920
„ London	118,250	122,000	197,930
American float ..... „	240,000	230,000	319,000
East Indian „	120,000	130,000	99,000
	1,233,250	1,262,250	1,228,880
Price of Mid Orleans ...	8d.	7¾d.	8 9/16d.
Fair Dhollera ...	5½d.	5½d.	5 5/16d.
Difference...	2¾d.	2¾d.	3¼d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday appeared to have been a shade quieter in feeling, but Reuter's quotations for Grey Goods are unaltered, and 40s Mule Twist is quoted ¼d. per lb. higher.

Consols this morning are quoted at 92¼, a decline of ¼. French Rentes at 100¼, an improvement of ¼. Bar Silver unchanged at 57¾d per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very quiet with only a moderate business doing, rates being unaltered. The amount of ready bills offered is limited, the larger portion of drawings against shipments now going forward having been negotiated in advance. The extent to which this system of selling for future delivery has been adopted exercises no inconsiderable influence on the market, not so much perhaps in depressing rates as tending to prevent extreme fluctuations, and it should not be lost sight of in estimating the probable course of affairs during the coming season. As we look at the position, it adds another reason to a number of others already apparent in favour of a very moderate level of rates throughout the year—cheap money there and at home ; the comparatively reduced value of our staple export ; increased Council drawings and probably to such shipments of silver, on account of the German Government. Fluctuations we must of course expect proportioned to the amount of bills offering from time to time, but to all appearance the present level seems likely to be very near the average of rates for the next five months. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 10¼d.	.....per rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 11/16d.		„
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 ¾d.		„
Documents 3 do.	..1s. 10 21/32d.		„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at nominal values : Fours Rs. 102 ; Fours and a half Rs. 103 ; Fives and a half Rs. 108.

*The SHARE MARKET is extremely quiet and there are no changes in value worthy of notice.

The quieter news from Liverpool has produced a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in COTTON, enabling buyers to operate more freely, but the extent of business is still comparatively moderate for the season. Akote for 5th March delivery has been bought freely at Rs.188, New Bhownuggur March delivery at Rs 185 and Gianed Broach March delivery half-pressed at Rs. 214 per candy. Arrivals from up-country continue comparatively moderate; the total quantity from 1st September last to date, being about the same as last year ; but Ginned Broach is now beginning to come in. Bhownugger will follow in about a fortnight or three weeks, and we may then look for more activity.

FREIGHTS have been quieter than ever to-day, and re-lets by ready steamer are being freely offered at 42-5 without inducing business. For ward, we do not hear of any transactions, but the tendency is slightly easier.

PIECE GOODS are only steady, and a fair business is passing at fully previous prices. The demand still runs chiefly on 39 inch Shirtings, but Printers, Madapolams and Jacconets all share in the improvement.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th January as compared with that for 31st December :—

LIABILITIES.	31st Dec. Rs.	A.	P.	19th Jan. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,50,00,000	0	0	2,50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,197	7	9	16,07,187	7	9
Treasury Balance	2,89,89,929	8	2	2,89,23,207	9	4
Total Deposits	3,59,60,768	10	6	3,59,24,153	10	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,91,3 1	9	3	6,87,961	6	6
Sundries	11,24,345	7	10	5,81,743	9	0
Rs.	8,50,69,782	11	0	8,47,93,725	11	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,78,90,965	2	10	1,80,49,203	8	10
Loans on Govt. Securities.	57,30,154	3	3	58,71,454	3	0
Credits on ditto „	44,89,548	12	9	25,18,860	10	9
Bills discounted.	1,86,99,770	0	5	1,92,20,324	15	11
Dead Stock	19,70,752	3	3	19,89,0 5	15	6
Stamps	13,725	7	6	13,908	11	0
Balances with other Banks	4,79,2 5	9	11	2,08,214	3	3
Sundries	3,24,931	13	11	3,04,240	10	11
Bullion	13 84,850	5	8	8,34,439	7	3
Cash at Head Office	1,78,98,291	12	5	1,78,82,889	8	3
Do. at Branches	2,26,93,758	14	4	2,23,21,102	12	8
Rs.	8,50,69,782	11	0	8,47,93,725	11	4

REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

DURING the past six months trade has been dull, and the demand for money very inactive.

The half-year opened with the Bank's minimum rate of interest at 5 per cent., which in July was reduced to 4 per cent., and subsequently in the same month to 3½ per cent.—no further change occurred till November when 4 per cent. was imposed, which was the rate ruling at the close of the half-year.

The depressed state of trade in the interior has resulted in the realization of unusually low profits at the Branches.

The total net profits for the six months at Head Office and Branches amount to Rs. 8,53,657-11-9, which, with Rs. 89,474-13-3 brought forward from last half-year, makes a total of Rs. 9,43,132-9-3, dealt with as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.	8,25,000	0	0
II.—To provide for depreciation in the Bank's Investments in Government Securities	42,595	8	0
III.—To meet claim made by Government in respect of certain fraudulent Transfer Receipts issued by the Sultanpore Treasury and paid by the Bank in 1864 to 1867.....	34,971	0	0
IV.—Transfer to Profit and Loss Account of next half-year....	40,566	1	3
	9,43 132	9	3

The Directors have satisfaction in stating that after a careful scrutiny of all outstandings, no provision is necessary for bad or doubtful debts either at Head Office or Branches.

With reference to the amount set aside to meet the claim made by Government in respect of certain fraudulent Transfer Receipts, the Directors would observe that adequate precautions have been taken to prevent any further similar loss arising.

The Directors regret to state that no further progress has been made in regard to the settlement of the questions pending between the Government and the Bank.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, has received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops :—

BROACH, 21st January.—During the week the weather has been cold clear, and favorable for the cotton crop, and dew is falling regularly. The majority of the ryots now think it will not be more than a fourteen anna crop. The quality coming forward continues similar to the recent despatches, and will improve in staple if the dew continues as no doubt it will at this time of the year. There has been great excitement in our market during the week, owing to the scarcity of ready cotton to meet forward contracts for January shipment, and the prices paid for ready cotton have also greatly affected the rates for February and March deliveries, as prices have gone up rapidly in proportion. The excitement at Baroda has had its effect in keeping supplies back, and exchange on Baroda currency has been very high lately. The number of bales despatched during the week amount to 900 F. P. and 100 H. P. bales. Total up to date, 1,100 F. P. and 175 H. P. bales.

Hingunghaut, 20th.—Instead of an increase of supplies as we expected, we have experienced a decrease, the total for the week being only 800 bales—by far the greater portion inferior. There is a regular scramble for cotton. Everything is worth Rs. 220 per candy to-day. The sky since this morning has been cloudy, and rain may come with the full moon.

Wardha, 20th.—Six hundred bales is all we have received during the past week—by far the greater portion inferior. Indeed, so mixed are the supplies, that selection is extremely difficult. The demand is so stiff that anything is taken at any price.

Comrawuttee, 21st.—During the week our market has been very brisk, and prices have advanced fully Rs. 10 per candy. Supplies don't increase as they ought to do, and we have only had an average of 400 bales a day. People from outside say the crop is considerably less than that of last year.

Moortizapore, 21st.—The weather has been cloudy, and very windy. Arrivals during the week, including contracts, 420 bojas. The market has been excited, and prices have advanced considerably above Bombay quotations.

Sheangaum, 22nd.—Owing to the intervention of the Mussulmans holidays, the arrivals in this market have fallen short of last week. Two thousand five hundred bojas were received, and the demand for good qualities being general, our prices have been very high compared with those ruling in Bombay.

Khamgaum.—During the past week the weather has been fine, but very cold. The cotton now arriving in our market is mostly Bunnee, and since the first picking have been marked off, I am glad to notice that the quality is somewhat improved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SCOTIA, 321 tons, Captain W. DUNCAN, will sail to-day in ballast for Cocanada.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ALMORA, 1,714 tons, Captain H. Dickinson, sailed on Saturday last, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingoria.—Mr. Nicholetts, and sub-Cond J. M. Kune. For Beypere.—Mr. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and three children. For Cochin. —Mr. T. Greenland. For Mangalore.—Mr. Y. Virnin. —For different Ports.—Twenty-nine deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	John N. Cushing ...	Baxter	Kurrachee.
	Almora (s)	Dickinson.....	Coast & Calcutta.

The barque Scotia, Duncan, to Coconado, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

Jany. ARRIVALS.

19	Scotia (s)	Gray	Camorta, Jany 6.
20	Java (s).....	Starratt.....	Kyouk Phyoo, Jany 15.
	Sir J. Lawrence(s)..	Irvine	Chandbally, Jany 19.
	Star of India	Bailey	Liverpool, Sept 3.
	Peterborough	Gardner.....	Melbourne, Dec 2.

Jany. DEPARTURES.

19	Madras(s).....	.....	.....
	Oriental (s).....	.....	.....
20	D. of Lancaster(s)...	.....	.....
	Meimam (s).....	.....	.....
	Curlew (s).....	.....	.....
	Otago.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Jany. ARRIVALS.

19	Mongolia (s)	.....	Galle, Aden and Suez.
	Sultan (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Arbutes (s).....	.....	Shedd.

Jany. DEPARTURES.

19	Clarga (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
20	Madras.....	.....	Rangoon.
	Mongolia (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Colombo (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixon s, 800 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum & Co.
Pelayo s 483 bundles hoop iron, Ducsabhoy Hormusjee.
Progentia s, 2,310 bundles hoop iron, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 7 packages, Abdoolally Kheroolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Atalanta s, 75 kegs red lead, Joseph Soares ; 133 kegs nails, and 1 cask hardware, Allidin Bhaimal.
Pelayo s, 30 casks disinfecting powder, M M Mody & Co.
Goa s, 25 bottles quick silver, Morarjee Natha.
Waite Adder, 20 case slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kingston, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Bulwark 2171 cwts coir fibers, Manchejee Ardasir.
Vaikarven, 200 cwts myrabollams, Ballil Brothers; 500 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.
Hecor s, 1,000 cwts gall and 437½ cwts hewp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 50 bales wool, Jewan ass Premjee ; 78 bales cotton, Runchoor dass Bapoobhoy ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Nyanza s, 101 bales wool, Jethi Pure-tum
Palestine s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Vithaldass Coverjee ; 200 bales cotton, Khattor Dackunjee ; 210 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Bleo heim s, 100 cwts coir yarn, Hunsraz Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
C lombo s, 13 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co ; 101 bales wool, Nurrot Khettoor.
Vixon s, 157 cwts gall, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co ; 34 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo.
Guy Mannering s, 100 bales cotton, Heerlall Gullalchund.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 11 bales hides, Abdool Russool Abadin ; 22 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo & Co ; 1 bale skin, Finlay Scott & Co ; 5 cwts mother of pearl shells, Nanoobhoy Allarkhia ; 72 cwts olibanum, Moolji-bhoy Jewraz ; 253 cwts olibanum, Fazulmamed Dama ; 72½ cwts ginger seed, Finlay Scott & Co ; 26 cases shumdroos, Khakeebhoy Nanoo.
Lombardy s, 8 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co..

FOR HAVRE.

Trident s, 500 cwts gingelly Seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 27 casks caster oil, C Grondona ; 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co ; 405 cwts copra, Deosee Jahier & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy s, 2 cases shawls, Ahmedshaw Essoofshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 250 cwts raisins, M Nuthoo ; 124½ cwts olibanum, A Munjee & Co ; 108 cwts olibanum, and 178½ cwts sharkfins, and fishmaws, C Ebram ; 333 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, C Henjee ; 130½ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, and 31 cwts gouch horns, L Khaky ; 54 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, and 50 cwts olibanum, J Lalljee ; 72½ cwts, sharkfins and fishmaws, J Khaky ; 15 bales twist, C Bomanjee & Co ; 26 chests opium, Thakursey Sewanjee ; 18 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmisaron ; 7 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 21 chests, opium, Trasicund Heeralal ; 23 chests opium, Surajbee Nusserwanjee ; 19 chests opium, Mohunlall Mallee ; 12 chests opium, Sareram Dowlutsee ; 165 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 42 bales twist, Ramdass Bhugwan ; 137 cwts red raisin and 53½ cwts mother of pearl shells, Ludhabhoy Khuttow ; 200 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 26½ chests opium, N J Abrahams.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sunda s, 94 cwts gum, 10 cwts lin eed, and 14 cwts Senna leaves, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 15 chests opium, Venichund Jacta ; 10 chests opium, Goolraz Singaney.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Kerr, Major General, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Kerr, Captain, 7th Fusiliers, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 23.

Warren, Captain, Bengal 66th Rifles, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Nicholetts, Lieutenant, Bombay 5th Regt N I, from leave, to Belgaum.
Baker, Lieutenant, Bengal 73rd Foot, to join, to Cawnpore.
Maude, Captain, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd January, 1875.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

16th Regiment N I—Capt J M Madden, General List, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Yonge who has vacated on promotion.

With reference to G O C No 9 of the 6th instant, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut H O Selby, Royal Engrs, Doing Duty Officer, Sappers and Miners, to be Instructor in Army Signalling and Telegraphy.

The services of Surg Major W Tanner, Genl Duty, Poona Circle, being required with the C Batty 4th Bde R A, that Officer will, on the expiry of his leave, remain in Bombay and assume Medical charge of the Batty on its arrival from England on route to Belgaum.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Col H S C Wilkins, Royal Engrs, Supt Surv, H W Dept, 15th January 1-75 ; Lieut Col J Currie, S C, Wing Officer, 15th N I, 16th Jany 1875 ; Lieut Col Sir John Louis, Bart, Bombay Infantry, 19th Jany 1875 ; Lieut C O Nicholetts, 2d Bd Wing Subn, 8th N I, I, 20th Jany 1875.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard Test :—

Surg Major E Hoile, Army Med Dept.

No 2836, Serjt Francis Deane C Bde R H A, is appointed to the Ordnance Dept, and transfegred to the Unattached List.

Serjt George Dexter, Unattached List, employed in the Ordnance Dept, is permitted to rejoin the 9th Bde R A.

No 2542 Gunner (Acting Bombardier) Edward Appleby, 6th Bde R A, is appointed to the Commissariat Dept, and transferred to the Unattached List.

Serjt Major Henry Bustin, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, is remanded to the 56th Regt for discharge, under the provisions of G O C No 110 of 1871.

Serjt William Carter, Unattached List, employed as Hospital Serjt Deolalee Depot, is permitted to rejoin the 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment.

The services of No 1676 Lance Corporal Bernard Rowl-y, 83rd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Commr of Police, Bombay.

The undermentioned men are reported to have completed a special four-day instruct on at the Central Gymnasium, and to have obtained certificates as follows :—

3rd Hussars—No 835 Lance Corporal R Willis, 1st class ; No 1149 Private T Ross, 2d class.

2nd Battalion 7th Foot—No 1900 Lance Serjt G Burges, 1st class ; No 110 Lance Corporal J Smith, 1st class.

56th Foot—No 1169 Corporal J Nunn ; No 1777 Private T Stephenson ; No 1574 Private J Anderson ; No 1447 Private B Harris, 1st class.

Royal Artillery—No 4046 Acting Bombardier J Drake ; No 3279 Gunner W Marks, 2nd class.

With reference to G O C No 795 of 1874, 16 horses, late of the F Battery 18th Bde R A, will receive the full grain ration during the time they are used for the instruction of Sub Lieuts in Riding drill, commencing from the 14th instant.

The following Recruiting Party is authorized :—

3rd Regiment Sind Horse—To the DECCAN, 1 native officer, 1 Non-Commissioned officer, 1 Sowar.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Division Order—Dated 9th Jan 1875, appointing Lieut Hilliard, 68th Foot, Station Staff Officer at Indore from the 12th instant.

Mhow Station Order—Dated 11th Jan 1875, directing Lieut Stopford, R H A, to act as Station Staff Officer at Mhow in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Asst Adjt Genl, Mhow Division of the Army, on duty.

3rd Hussars—Regtl order, dated 4th Jan 1875, appointing Lieut T H M Kelly, Interpreter to the Regt, with effect from 9th idem

68th Foot—Regimental order, dated 7th Nov 1874, directing Lieut W Gordon to act as Adjt and Qr Mr to the Left Wing from the 7th Nov, the date of departure of the Right Wing from Poona, until the arrival of the Left Wing at Mhow on the 11th Dec 1874.

5th Regt N I, I—Regtl order, dated 19th Jan 1875, directing Lieut Anderson, offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Prideaux.

10th Regt N I, I—Regtl order, dated 31st Dec 1874, directing Capt Blowers, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1-t Jan, vice Major Cornewall, and until the arrival of Lieut of Brid.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has leave of absence :—

Ordnance Dept—Conductor M Honley, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Capt Gabb, 2nd Cavalry, in G O C No 842 of the 23rd ultimo was for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay and the Deccan.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jany. 20.)

Mr Robert Cornish, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddea district, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

Mr Frederick Jones, Supt of Survey, Midnapore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 20th Jany 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The services of Mr Charles Edward Bernard, Actg Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Secretary and Relief Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 1st Feb 1875.

The subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, granted to Mr. John Frederick Browne, Judge of Cuttack, under orders of the 9th instant, will commence on the 1st March 1875.

Mr Robert Cornish, Asst Mag and Col, Meherpore, on leave, is posted temperarily to the Sudder Station of the Nuddea district.

Mr William Shaw Rochfort Davies, Depy Mag and Depy Coll, Goalundo, Fureedpore, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr John Nugent, Asst Mag and Colr Fureedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo division of that district.

Lieut Col Edmund Henry Col Winfield, Cant Mag of the DumDum, is appointed temporarily to act as Cant Mag of Barrackpore and Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that Cantonment, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he took charge.

Maj Alexander Haldane Eekford, B S Corps, Cant Maj and Small Cause Court Judge, Barrackpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr James Francis Katherine Hewitt, Asst Magt and Colr of Chumparun, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the 15th instant, or any other date on which he might have availed himself of it.

Mr Charles Archibald Semmelle is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Chumparun during the absence, on leave, of Mr Hewitt, or until further orders.

Mr David Bird Allen, Asst Mag and Colr, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Bettiah division of the Champarun district.

Mr William Henry Henderson, C S, Actg Addl Judge of all the districts in the Patna Division, who has been permitted by the Govr-Genl in Council to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 21st March next, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 21st Febry 1875.

Mr Henry Bruce Simson is appointed to act, until further orders, as Addl Judge and Addl Sessions Judge of all the districts in the Patna Division.

Mr Thomas Taylor Allen is appointed to act as Addl Judge and Addl Sessions Judge of Backergunge and Jessore during the absence, on duty, of Mr Simson, or until further orders.

The services of the following officers, employed on Famine Relief Operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, viz. :—

Vety Surgn G D Whitfield, M A, Vety Surgn E Ewing, Vety Surgn G A A Oliver, Capt A H S Neill, Genl Duty, Patna Regt, Lieut J R S O Hewitt, R A, Madras, M K Martin, 3rd Foot, W H Salwon, 41st N I, J C Kinchant, XI Hussars, Capt W Apperley, XI Hussars, Lieut R G Birch, Bengal Cavalry, Lieut F W S Jackson, 11th Foot, Capt H L Young, 9th Regt, N I, from the 31st Dec 1874, Lieut C F Vice, 85th Regt, from the 31st Dec 1874, D W aterfield, A, from 7th Jany 1875, D MacPherson, 98th Foot, from 9th Jany 1875, Capt T Wintle R A, from 10th Jany 1875, Lieut F G Vivian, from 10th Jany 1875, H L Hallewell, 1st Foot, from 13th Jany 1875.

Mr Michael Finnane, Asst Mag and Col Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Coll.

The following officers are appointed to act in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the dates on which they respectively ceased to act as Dist Sups of Police, viz.—

Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supt, Jessore, and Mr Herbert Vyvyan Hollis Roberts, Asst Supt, Lohardugga.

The Rev James Abergh Mackay is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the General Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev R T Alley, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj Samuel Bowen Partridge, F R C S, is appointed to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and ex-officio First Surgn to the C Rege Hospital.

Surgn Maj William John Palmer is appointed to be Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, and ex-officio Second Surgn to the College Hospital, but he will continue to act as Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner during the absence, on leave, of Surgn Major F N Macnamara, or until further orders.

The above two appointments are made from the date on which Surgn Maj J Fayrer's resignation took effect.

Mr Henry Vertannes, Exe Engr, First Grade, is transferred from the Karamnasa Division to the Balasore Survey Division, of which he took over charge on the 8th instant. This transfer is made in the interest of the public service.

The following transfers to the Balasore Survey Division are made in the interests of the public service :—

Mr C Krieus, Asst Engr, First Grade, from the Mahanuddy Division.

Lieut E C Elliston, Exe Engr, Fourth Grade, from the office of the Supt Engr Orissa Circle, to which he is attached as Persl Asst to the Sup Engr.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 19.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from the stations :—

Col G W Hamilton, R E, Chief Engr of the First Class and Secy to Govt in the P W Dept, privilege leave for three months, from 29th M rch 1875.

Lieut Col R A Roberts, R E, Supt Engr, Tanjore, one month's privilege leave, in extension of the two months' leave previously granted.

The H Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr F R H Rowlatt, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, will revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of South Arcot.

Mr A L Lister to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of North Arcot during the employment of Mr H Sewell on other duty, or until further orders.

The H Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the H on the Chief Justice of the H Court of Judicature at Fort St George of Mr John Shaw, to be Registrar of the High Court on the Original Side.

Surgn Maj J McE Ross, M D, is appointed to act as Civil Surg, Vellore, until further orders.

The Rev H W Russell, M A, to be Chaplain of Coimbatore—as a temporary measure.

The following transfer is ordered :—

Lieut M Reid, Asst Engr of the 1st grade, from the Kurnool to the Vizagapatam Division, within his leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Ensign and Depy Assist Comy Edmund Hennessy, of the Ordnance Depot, Cuddapah, to be Lieut and Assist Comy, with effect fro the 1st Jany 1875, vice Lieut and Asst Comy Ward, pensioned.

The services of Lieut E W Cotter, R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

Capt and Depy Assist Comy John Craig, of the Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India," on the Invalid Pension of Rupees 240 per mensem, from the 1st Feby 1875.

Capt Alfred George Willoughby Hemans of the Genl List, Cavalry, Assist Commissary Gen, Cuddapah, to be Madras Staff Corps from this date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Surgn-Maj H McE Ross, M D, 39th Regt N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Ca-war.
Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

To be mentioned.

813-73—Crawford and Beevey—Dongersey Mooljee v Junah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

LONG CAUSES.

765-73—A Framjee—Manockjee Nusserwanjee v Nowroji Curmelee—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

611-73—Keshowjee Gopalji Tejpaw—Goshwami Shri Girdharijee Maharaj v Manordas Gordhandas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

352-73—Keshowjee and Tejpaw—Nowrojee Hunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Hunsrajee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.

105-73—M M Munshi—Ebrahjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosaboy—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khalifa and others v Hajee Mahomed Curcem—Tyabjee and Sayani.

731-73—Shamoo jee and Thacurdas—Vaddoo Kewal v Muncherjee Eduljee and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

716 73—Hear., Cleveland and Lecwarne—Jaitha Lukajee and others v Mooljee Gopal and others—Chalk and Turner.

61-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Munilall Punamchund and others v Lachmanchund Sobanlall—Inverarity and Thacurdas.

831-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Leopoldina DeGa v Michel Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN]

Summary Suit.

632-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bheema and others v Meghjee Bhemjee and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

345-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Esmail and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, Lynch and Tobin (part heard).

436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jemsetjee Nowrojee and others—Khunderao

130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonad v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferso- and Payne.

496-73—Manick, Fletcher and Smith—Canjee Meghjee v Virjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopa ee v Futta Dipajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovundas Jugjeevundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H khan—Nawjeen Jargonnath v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Jan. 25 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 25 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 25 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	}	No after packet
China	Jan. 26 ...	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	Feb. 15 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 25 ...	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 25	Monday.....	Feb 15
„	Feb. 1	„	Feb 22

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.		Revised Rate per ½ oz.	
	Annas	Pies.	Annas	Pies
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 p

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

THE REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

THE GAEKWAR'S DEFENCE.

BARODA, 24TH JANUARY.

Cazee Shaboodin assumed charge on Saturday.

Sir Lewis Pelly has given the Gaekwar Mulharrao copies of the statements of the witnesses to enable him to prepare his defence in the poisoning case.

DISCOVERY OF VALUABLES IN THE PALACE.

Mr. Souter is indefatigable in discovering valuable documents and jewels. Sir Lewis Pelly has appointed as a committee Mr. Souter, Captain Jackson, Rao Sahib Gujanund, and Akbar Ali to further search the Palace for valuable documents, jewels, cash, &c., and to adopt measures to prevent the purloining or misappropriating of them.

THE MURDER OF BHAU SCINDIAH.

An investigation of the papers connected with Bhau Scindiah's death shews the substitution of fabricated documents for original statements.

THE POISONING CASE.

It is expected that further light will be thrown on the poisoning case in a short time.

SEIZURE OF VALUABLES AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

Pearl bangles valued at five thousand rupees have been seized by Mr. Souter at the railway station.

STOPPAGE OF A LAKH OF RUPEES.

One lakh of rupees, said to be for furniture ordered from England, has been detained at Baroda by Sir Lewis Pelly.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

Detailed instructions to all revenue officers have been issued by Colonel Pelly. They are told that they should endeavour to restore confidence among the cultivators and to secure pay without distress, minding the peculiar state of agriculturists. Officers are to consult with patels and zemindars to arrange provisional assessment rates, which will be fair to the State and liberal to the cultivators. A scientific revenue survey will soon be introduced. Meanwhile statistical information regarding the capability of the soil and the tenures of alienations are to be collected for the survey officers. Village officers are to prepare approximate returns of the areas of land tenures and productive capacities. Persons wilfully tendering misleading information are to be punished. Waste lands are to be let out on favourable terms. Petitions are to be freely received and reported on. It is to be discretional with officers to give five years of lease, subject to confirmation by Colonel Pelly, so that, when the State is handed over to a native administration, leases may not be interfered with. Lists of arrears of three years' assessments are to be submitted. Meanwhile the ryots are not to be bullied, and cases of poverty are to be submitted for special orders.

The above instructions are not applicable to farmers of revenue, who, it is said, should fulfil their contracts. Officers are to report when the ryots are contented with the present administration and when they have gained public confidence.

The cause of the failure of revenue payments is to be reported on, and, further, all officers oppressing ryots and misappropriating public revenue are to be criminally prosecuted.

THE SENAPUTTEE—THE FINANCES.

BARODA, 24TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Sir Lewis Pelly has by an official memorandum removed the Senaputtee from service for fraudulent conduct in having concealed forty lakhs one day before the Gaekwar's arrest. Concurring with the Sirdars, Sir Lewis has abolished the Senaputtee's office as without utility and being an innovation.

Sir L. Pelly has required the financial accounts to be thoroughly overhauled. The Secretary on Saturday submitted all the State accounts. Sir L. Pelly holds him responsible for their accuracy.

All quiet in the town.

MR. DALYELL.

CALCUTTA, 23RD JANUARY.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Dalyell, Madras Civil Service, has been appointed an additional member of the Governor-General's Council.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Mr. Souter's services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on special duty at Baroda.

THE BURMESE ENVOY.

The Burmese envoy left Calcutta this morning.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER.

Mr. Blandford has been appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

ARMY RESERVE OF HORSES.

His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has directed the formation of an army of reserve of one thousand horses to be kept at Saharunpore and Hauppur Stud Depôt.

THE GAEKWAR'S COUNSEL.

The statement that Mr. Ingram has been selected as leading counsel for the Gaekwar's defence is premature.

THE PAY OF R. A. MAJORS.

The pay question of Artillery and Engineer Majors has been finally settled.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH JANUARY.

Sir John Strachey with Mr. Grant Duff, three Government Secretaries, and his personal staff, left Delhi to-day for Jeypore, and will rejoin camp on the 22nd at Meerut.

THE BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Charles Staveley, accompanied by Majors Justice and Furse, arrived at Rawulpindi on the 13th, and left on the following day for Lahore after a review of the troops.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH JANUARY.

The Burmese Envoy left Calcutta last evening under a salute of fifteen guns to visit the Bhuddist shrines at Gya.

THE VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING TOUR.

Viceroy leaves Calcutta for the upper pro- [illegible] the 15th of March and will enter Delhi [illegible]ning of the 17th. He will afterwards [illegible] and reach Simla about the 2nd

[illegible]Y IN THE AGRICULDEPARTMENT.

[illegible]ciate for Mr. Hume, Secre[illegible]l Department.

[illegible]ND ENVOY.

[illegible]roy has not left Calcutta yet.

[illegible]R DINKUR RAO.

[illegible]ao has been on a visit to [illegible]h the Viceroy on Baroda

[illegible]d at Jubbulpore from [illegible]iday evening, direc[illegible] there to be held in [illegible]ay. Later on, the [illegible]rrived directing [illegible]. It was to have [illegible]ing to Baroda

[illegible]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEALTH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

Bulletins published respecting Prince Leopold report unfavourably; the latest accounts state that weakness is gradually increasing.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The Great Powers are intervening to avert a conflict between Montenegro and Turkey, but in spite of all efforts a collision is apprehended.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Jorawur, outward bound to Calcutta, has sunk off Falmouth; her crew have landed safely.

The Mecca sustained such injuries in a collision that she has put into Lisbon to stop leakages.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, 22ND JANUARY.

In the Assembly, the Committee of Thirty's Constitutional Bill, the main features of which are the maintaining of the title of President of the Republic and the establishment of Ministerial responsibility in two Chambers, has again been brought forward, the discussion having been adjourned from last Session.

After two days' excited debate, it has been decided by a large majority to proceed with the second reading of the Bill. This is a defeat for the Legitimist party whose motion last session, respecting the suspension of the paper that first published the Comte de Chambord's Manifesto, brought about the drafting of the Constitutional Bill.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 22ND JANUARY.

The s.s. Hindustan, with the outward Indian Mails, left for Bombay at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The s.s. Bokhara with mails for Ceylon and China, left for Galle to-day at 7 a.m.

THE BARODA CRISIS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 23RD JANUARY.

POLITICAL feverishness is cooling down, and at present there is nothing more remarkable to note than Colonel Pelly's attempt to make good boys of the Sirdars, and his punishment by word or deed of naughty boys like the Senaputtee, who has been removed from the head of the class, and the Pandrays, the surly shepherd whose behaviour in and out of school has been commented upon in very disapprobatory language by the master. That Colonel Pelly is enjoying great success with the Sirdars is undoubted, and it is a mistake to assume that he is having difficulties with them as a class, because it is only with one or two that he has had any difficulty in dealing. The Senaputtee is one, and the Pandrays another, and already the former has been punished by the loss of his appointment through the decision of his own brother Sirdars, while there is every probability that the Pandrays will meet with his reward in a few days. The Pandrays is the gentleman whose *nonchalant* appearance in durbar I have commented upon in previous letters. His manner used to be as insolent as it could well be without finding expression from his mouth, and he always seemed to me to be trying to impress the other Sirdars with the notion that he at all events cared nothing for Colonel Pelly. While Colonel Pelly was addressing the Sirdars the Pandrays would look round, and chew his betel, and sway upon the hilt of his sword (the point of which he had previously fixed inside the great toe of his right foot). In doing all this he looked like an uncouth uncultured boor, but I have no doubt that he himself thought he was acting as became a fine gentleman of the State. The Pandrays has gained his position as head of the Sirdars through no merit of his own, the fact being that one of his shepherd ancestors performed a conspicuous service in battle to one of the founders of the Baroda State. He has [illegible] upon [illegible] discretion with as much brutal insolence as he dared, and even the Gaekwar has been known to make special journeys to the Residency to complain that the Pandrays had insulted him. When the Pandrays, the other day, at the Durbar at which the Sirdars assembled to consider the conduct of the Senaputtee, jumped up and interrupted Colonel Pelly with a discontented protest, I do not think the Viceroy's representative was a bit surprised; on the contrary, I think that he "put him down" as a sort of matter of formal expectation. I feel confident, however, that a more decided "puting down" is in store for the Pandrays, because serious complaints affecting his character, if not his loyalty to the State, have been received, and due notice of them will be taken. As for the Senaputtee's removal from office, I do not think that that action will disagree with anybody but himself, for (for one thing) it has been decided upon by a majority of representative noblemen of the State, and (for another) it is notorious that his appointment was recently created in order to satisfy one of the Gaekwar's impulses of favouritism at the expense of the general revenues.

Colonel Pelly is carrying out a policy which is generally conciliatory. It may disagree with particular individuals such as the Senaputtee, whose office has been abolished, or the Pandrays, who has been snubbed in open durbar, or with the sycophantic followers of the Gaekwar, Nana Khanvulkur, Damodhur Punt, or Hurriba Gaekwar (who has been placed under surveillance); but that it is conciliatory to the general population, or their representatives, I do not doubt. In almost everything he does affecting the interests of the State, Colonel Pelly takes the representatives of the people into his confidence; and in the executive part of the reorganisation of the State, natives will play a very prominent part. A new account department, which is to have its head-quarters in the Palace, or some other convenient centre, will be formed almost immediately, if it is not already formed. Under the Gaekwar's rule of confusion there existed a number of irresponsible treasurerships. The result was that no accurate account of the State funds could be secured; but a main treasury will be established in the Palace, and to it henceforth must the State revenues be sent, instead of being frittered through the hands of wasteful and practically useless subordinate treasuries. Nominally, the Gaekwar used to have a principal treasury in his Palace, but its value may be guessed from the fact that when it was examined the other day by the representatives of the British Government, it was found to contain not more than Rs. 2,000, although subsequently over half-a-million sterling was found in different parts of the Palace. Already a Survey Commission has been sent out to the districts to examine the rates of assessment hitherto imposed upon the ryots and the accounts of the village officers. Kazee Shahabudeen, whose services during the late regime are not unappreciated at the Residency, has been invited to return to Baroda to take a part in the superintendence of these duties. He thought it his duty to resign with Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and to shake the dust off his feet against Baroda, but now that he perceives that it is possible to govern the State without the assistance of that Parsee theoretical politician, whose departure from the station at Baroda was received by His Highness the Gaekwar with a burst of scornful mirth which his courtiers duly joined in, I have no doubt that he will rally to the side of Colonel Pelly. Possibly he has already resumed his duties. He and his comrades will have no easy task before them if they do their work honestly. The ryots have for a considerable time past been clamouring for justice at the gates of the Residency with a persistency which must have proceeded from sterling grievances, and it is well known that at the present moment much land in the Baroda State is lying uncultivated, because the former occupants of the soil found that their labours were useless when they had to pay such heavy assessments as were demanded by the Gaekwar's agents. Colonel Pelly has issued circulars to the cultivators reassuring them that they will have justice done to them, and it will be the duty of Mr. Kazee Shahabudeen and the other officers who accompany him to carry the promises of the circulars into effect. The land is to be carefully valued, and an honest assessment placed upon it—a process in which the cultivators themselves are to be asked to assist by their advice and experience. As for the village accounts, they have got into a mess, and serve no purpose whatever but, for the benefit of certain people, to conceal how the revenues exacted from the cultivators and villagers have been applied. An effort will be made to reduce them to order, and here, again, natives will perform a large portion of the work. The accounts will be examined in the interests of the Gaekwar by Bhau Kherkur, who used to be the Naib Dewan before his honesty made him unfit to hold high service under the Gaekwar; and on behalf of the British Government, by Moteeram, a smart accountant belonging to Surat, who has been specially selected for the duty. Moreover, there is the Finance Commission appointed to overhul the expenditure of the State. Before the capture of the Gaekwar temporarily set aside Colonel Pelly's projects of reform, the Commission, composed of Colonel Pelly (President), Mr. Richey, Assistant Resident, Bhau Kherkur, Mr. Moteeram, and Mr. Raghooba, a member of the Gaekwar's financial department, used to meet at the Residency daily; and now that things have recovered their smooth working, the Commission has resumed its sittings, and daily gets through a quantity of arduous work. In all these measures, you will see that the presence of natives generally, and in particular of members of the former administration, is a part of the conciliatory policy at work. At present there is a financial crisis in Baroda, exchange business being almost entirely stopped, so that a hoondee or native bill drawn upon Baroda can scarcely be honoured. Perhaps this is the natural result of an abnormal state of affairs, which has grown up under a period of exorbitant profits and misrule, returning to more regular and equitable channels. If, however, the conciliatory measures adopted by the Viceroy's representative, and the daily proofs adduced that under the present Government the security of persons and property will be respected, do not win the confidence of the general population, and restore trade to the legitimate operation of its functions, what more can be done? I have little doubt, however, that Baroda will soon be more prosperous than it ever was under the care of Gaekwar Mulharrao.

Colonel Pelly's conciliatory policy extends to the Gaekwar's army. Officers and men he treats with great consideration. The other day both General Devine and Colonel Hardy were subjected to some unjust and caddish criticism in the columns of the *Times of India*. It was said of General Devine, who had the misfortune, a few years ago, to become paralysed on one side—a misfortune which ought to command the respect instead of the sneers of human beings—that he is "a very civil and well-behaved old gentleman, and *may* possess great military talent;" that he is "not quite a European, but is the next thing to it;" that he "limps a good deal on one leg," and so forth. Of Colonel Hardy this correspondent, who is so suspiciously particular about blood, remarks that "he was about three degrees removed from a European," and "suckled the end of a delicate-looking ladies' riding whip." Be it remembered that General Devine, according to this correspondent's own statement, was taking the trouble to show him the sights of Baroda. Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly treats General Devine as a gentleman, and all his officers with the respect which is due to them; and I have his authority for saying that he has a very high appreciation of General Devine's personal qualities. General Devine is a frequent guest at the Residency, and his assistance in keeping quietness in the city of Baroda at the present crisis has not been inconsiderable. It is not only in assisting to keep down troubles in Baroda that the assistance of the Gaekwar's commanding officer is likely to prove of value.* The military branch of the state will have to be reorganised. At present it is not at all in a satisfactory condition, either as regards officers or men. It has been stated elsewhere that two years' arrears of pay were due to the troops—an absurdity on the face of it; try and keep one servant without his pay for such a length of time, and you will understand the impossibility of keeping a whole army together on these terms; but though the payments of the troops has not been very regular during the last two or three months, the irregularity has been sufficient to cause a considerable amount of dis- [illegible] had a bodyguard of about 300 men all told, commanded by Captain Alexander Hardy, father of the Colonel Hardy previously alluded to, to whom, we believe, the command of the bodyguard was to be given when he came of age—an arrangement which was subsequently altered by the appointment of Mr. J. Devine, the present General. General Devine's brother officers are unanimous in affirming that he fully gained Gunputrao Gaekwar's confidence. In 1852 Gunputrao organised the Bheel Corps, which now contains three regiments. In the Mutiny Khunderao Gaekwar was permitted, with the sanction of the paramount power, to organise several corps, in which a number of Europeans and Eurasians were employed as officers, at the head of whom General Devine was placed. Khunderao Gaekwar personally looked after this accumulated army, and from all I can learn the officers in his time were satisfied. Mulharrao, however, had no military tastes, and from the time of his accession to the throne a season of discontent set in among them. They were continually being submitted to the mercy of Sir or that Court favourite, and discipline or *esprit de corps* became almost an impossibility. One of the first political acts of Mulharrao Gaekwar was to hand over the military department to the care of Bulwuntrao Raholkur, who had been raised from a position in which he was a distinguished seller of pan and sparee. In a short time the nuzzerana system was introduced, and numerous other irregularities followed quickly in its train. Nana Khanvulkur securing the ascendancy in the Gaekwar's favour, Raholkur and his followers were ousted, and the army lay at the mercy of the new favourite. From this time, it is said, the state of the army became worse. The nuzzerana system flourished more stoutly, and bribery for employment and promotion was openly practised up to the time of the Gaekwar's arrest. Since Mulharrao's reign the regular officers of the army have been treated with great disrespect, and kept in a state of exasperation by the sudden orders, dependent solely upon caprice, of people who were wholly ignorant of military matters, and yet were allowed to do as they pleased with the army simply because they stood well in the Gaekwar's estimation. If the object in view had been to thoroughly demoralise the Gaekwar's army, no better means could have been employed than those which were permitted to come in with Mulharrao Gaekwar's reign. At present, the officers are said to be greatly involved in debt. Add this fact to the discontent which must have been caused by the army being made the football of Palace favourites, and you will agree that the state of the Gaekwars' military forces deserves Colonel Pelly's most serious attention. But I have no doubt that the reorganisation of the military is at present under his contemplation, because General Devine must have put him in possession of facts which prove that the present thoroughly unsatisfactory system cannot hold together much longer. The rights of the present officers, the greater part of whom have seen from five to fifteen years' service—General Devine has seen twenty-three years' service, and he it was who in Dwarka put down the Wagheer rebellion against the Gaekwar—will have to be considered; but in any case they will be thankful if they are relieved from the position of being made tools in the hands of courtiers who desire to work either bribery or oppression. Personally, they have greatest confidence in the present administration. They see the efforts which Colonel Pelly is making to conciliate all other classes of the community, and they feel that they will not be neglected. Looking broadly at the conciliation scheme which is at present in force, one cannot help thinking that Colonel Pelly has chosen a policy from the texts of Sancho Panza, the remarkably sensible ruler of Barataria. Said Sancho one day to his courtiers—"My design is to protect the peasants, maintain the gentry in their privileges, reward virtue, and above all to have a special regard to religion and the reverence due to holy men. What think you of this, my good friends? Do I say something, or do I crack my brains to no purpose?" This being the case, all classes may rest assured that they will be gainers and no losers by the Gaekwar's deposition—for it is possible, notwithstanding the scandalous opinions expressed about English political officers by correspondents of the *Times of India*, some of whom remind me by their style of a young Parsee who lately high-faluted on a platform before the American public, and spoke verbose clap-trap about freedom, civilisation, and modern progress, that Englishman can be found who have a high sense of duty, and will turn neither to the left nor the right while endeavouring to secure the results desired by honest Sancho Panza in the fullness of his wisdom.

* We understand that Sir Lewis Pelly has, since our correspondent's letter was written, entrusted the full management of the regular troops to General Devine.—*Ed. B. G.*

"J.," a young Christian (that is to say a late nominal Christian converted) writes to the *Bombay Guardian* requesting "earnest Christian prayers for the mending of his temper." We think if "J." really wanted to improve his temper he might manage it without asking publicly for prayers.

A STRUGGLE, the Lahore paper hears, took place between Futteh Ali Shah, Hakim of Kolab, and Meer Mahmud Shah, Hakim of Badakshan, in which the former was defeated. The latter was, it is said, assisted by 2,000 men from Chitral. A Wahabee spy who went recently to Bejour, is reported to have been killed.

THE death on Sunday the 17th instant, at Allahabad, of Mr. Mordaunt Holland, officiating District Superintendent of Police of the Gurdaspore district is reported. He is spoken of as a young officer of great promise, and one who, though a junior in the department, had been fortunate enough to get a district after but a few years' service.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman* from Madras January 20th, says:—The death has been announced of the wife of the Hon'ble George Hobart, of the Bombay Civil Service, retired brother of Lord Hobart. Government House entertainments have consequently been postponed. The same authority also conveys the intelligence that Colonel Touch, Pay Examiner of Madras, has been appointed Examiner of Commissariat Accounts in Bengal.

A WING of H. M.'s 28th foot arrived in Bombay by rail last night from Jubbulpore. The regiment, the Borderers, has the route for Aden, and will, for the present, be encamped on the Esplanade. The other wing will arrive in the course of a few days. It may be presumed that their presence here now is a measure of precaution, and that these men will be held in readiness for Baroda if needs be. Also the near advent of the Mohurrum may have something to do with the movement.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR arrived at Nassick station on the 20th instant by a special train. He was received at the station by Mr. Erskine, the Collector, Captain Wilson, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Oomaney, Dr. Burns and other officers. A guard of honor from Nassick were on the station. The Maharaja will be in Bombay on the 25th instant, and from Bombay will proceed to England. Sir Jung Bahadoor has expressed himself thoroughly pleased with his warm reception by the British subjects and others at Nassick.

THE Court Martial about to be held at Umballa, of which Colonel Morgan of the 32nd Pioneers is appointed President, arises from the anomalous positions of officers due to the amalgamation, so called, of the Queen's with the Company's Forces. The case about to be heard, and the trial of which should go far towards altering the existing state of affairs, is said be the result of the refusal of the officer who is to be placed on trial to accept arrest by his commanding officer, who is junior to him in army rank. The decision must be looked forward to with considerable interest by army men in India.

THE business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, which is to be held on Thursday the 28th January 1875, at midday, is as follows:—The Honourable the Advocate-General will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty. The letter from the Secretary to the Government of India conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to the Bombay Jails Bill will be presented to the Council. And Bill No. 1 of 1875 (the Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill) will be brought forward for a first reading.

THE death is announced at Dera Dhoon of Lieutenant Colonel R. J. D. Ferris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Punjab Commission, in which he served for nearly 21 years. His last district was Multan, to the Deputy Commissionership of which he was appointed on his transfer from Jhang. For the last three years or so, Colonel Ferris had been a confirmed invalid, and in April 1873, took furlough in India, hoping to recruit his strength at Missoori and Derah Dhoon, where he spent the whole of his furlough. His death proceeded from heart disease. We understand he leaves behind him a large family.

BESIDES Mr. Higgs-Graves, whose case we notice in another column, a peon of the Oriental Bank, Galle, has been tried and convicted in connection with the frauds therein committed, the latter being penal servitude for life years. We are told that the two trials, now disposed of, account for the loss of Rs. 9,000 out of the total sum, Rs. 35,000, missing, but the question as to what has become of the rest of the money is still involved in mystery. It is said, however, that the matter is not to be allowed to drop, and that the authorities of the Bank have decided upon offering a large reward for any information that will clear up the mystery and bring all the guilty parties to justice.

WE are again called back, observes the *Mofussilite*, to the case of Colonel Phayre, and again we find ourselves asking the simple, homely question, has this officer been fairly dealt with? We decidedly think not. We have never even seen Colonel Phayre, but we have just now before us no less than three letters on the subject of that officer's removal from his office at Baroda. Without pretending in the least to any political inspiration in the matter, we repeat our opinion—strengthened very rationally by passing events that Colonel Phayre—a loyal, clever and most accomplished gentleman has been sacrificed in a fashion that does not assurredly reflect favorably on the Viceroy's wisdom. Perhaps His Excellency is—like some of his predecessors—under the thumb of his Council.

AN old and worthy servant of Calcutta is about, we perceive, to receive some acknowledgement of his long and faithful service to the State. Mr. J. B. Roberts, a man possessing an opinion of his own, has been so out-spoken, on most occasions, as to incur the displeasure of those in power; but, notwithstanding, he has never failed to speak when he believed the necessity to exist. The *Englishman* tells us:—"He was for nine years Chief Magistrate, and for fifteen years Coroner of Calcutta. The Coroner in England is the 'second man' in the Bailiwick, the Sheriff being 'first man,' so that the honourable post to which Mr. Roberts has been nominated, appropriately follows those which he so long filled, and from which he was, to our thinking, most unjustly removed. Mr. Roberts has done much good service to Calcutta, and we repeat that we are glad to see this service acknowledged by his nomination to an appointment which will doubtless gratify him."

AN amusing story is told of the Yarkand Envoy. During his stay at Lahore, says the local paper, amongst other amusement, which were prepared for his entertainment, was the musical performance of a local Patti, who was specially engaged to charm our Yarkandi guest. The fair *cantatrice's* performance did not, however, appear to delight the Envoy as much as it was anticipated it would, and it was remarked that he looked somewhat bored, rather than pleased, at what he heard. On the morning after, he was asked what he thought of the songstress's talent, and he appeared to be somewhat unwilling to express his opinion, but on being pressed to do so, finally stated that he did not care much for it, and that the reason he was so chary of saying anything about the young lady was, that he knew the newspapers would be certain to get hold of what he said and thought, and the news that he had wasted his time in so foolish a way would be sure to be read in Turkestan. He is said to have stated that he felt, in common with all distinguished personages, a strong distaste for being made the subject of newspaper comment, and entertained a decided objection to having his daily doings and movements chronicled in the public press, though he supposed it was one of those inconveniences which always attended greatness.

THE Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics, Central Provinces and Berar, writes to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, under date Moortizapore, 22nd January, to the effect that the total exports of cotton this season from the districts under his control compared with the exports at corresponding dates in preceding years show that the present season is a peculiarly early one, the exports being nearly 73,000 bales against 35,000 at the same period in 1874. The larger trade, he remarks, may be partly attributable to a somewhat heavier crop, but it is no doubt chiefly due to the low prices that are at present prevailing for all kinds of grain. The time has now arrived for the collection of the first instalment of the Land Revenue and with jowarree selling as low as Rs. 5 per candy the cultivators are obliged to accelerate the sale of their cotton in order to be able to meet the demands upon them. The experience of past seasons has also probably shown that with a staple so liable to damage as cotton, early sales are more profitable than late ones. The bulk of the cotton crop has now been secured. In some parts of the province the plants suffered from frost at Christmas and the yield is said to have been diminished in consequence, but on the whole the season has been a favourable one, and I still hold that the crop will at least equal that of 1873-74, and probably be slightly larger.

THE Russian *Invalid* publishes a detailed report of the reconnaissance made last month by Major-General Lomakin, commanding the troops of the Transcaspian military district, in the vicinity of the river Attrek. The detachment which proceeded on this expedition consisted of two companies of infantry, which were conveyed by water from Krasnovodsk to Tchikichlar, and thence up to the right bank of the Attrek. After the Russians had landed they were peaceably received by the Turcomans of the district, and some Yomuds, who volunteered to join the expedition, faithfully performed the duties required of them. As several of the Turcoman elders were present General Lomakin took the opportunity of coming to an agreement with them in regard to the course to be pursued by the Turcomans who form temporary settlements on Russian territory. The elders readily agreed to the regulations proposed by the Russian commander for such cases, which prescribe that when a body of Turcomans cross the Russian frontier, they should select elders to decide on the spot where the settlement is to be established, and to act as mediators between the Russian authorities and the Turcomans. The Atabayefs and Djafarbayefs have already selected two Khans in conformity with this regulation, and the election has been confirmed by General Lomakin. The Tekke nomads near Kurya-dag have also expressed friendly intentions towards the Russian Government, and on the demand of General Lomakin they gave up thirty-two prisoners, whom they had captured last October in plundering a Yomud village, thirty-eight versts from Krasnovodsk. They promised to give up the remainder of the prisoners by the end of December, and at the same time to send a second caravan to Krasnovodsk, one having been despatched while the negotiations were going on. The expedition returned to Krasnovodsk on the 2nd of December.

THE *Pioneer*:—We gather, on the whole, from our Duffla correspondence that the Chiefs, Nana and Gobind, are playing with us and our terms; and, all things considered, this is hardly to be wondered at. They very possibly mistake our gentle and conciliatory manners for want of confidence in our power. They pretend apparently that they are getting in their *mithun* (cattle) to meet the fine imposed upon them, but by all accounts it took very little time to remove the *mithun* as our force approached, and vengeance was apprehended. From first to last our treatment of these people appears to have been ill conceived, and carried out on a weak principle. We have played too refined a game for them to understand, and our clemency has been, and is being, misapprehended. The Abor Duffla intellect is in its early childhood. It might understand a whipping, but is certainly too backward in its development to be reasoned with successfully. The tutelage of Government must extend over a term of years; and it is little or no use commencing at the wrong end, as we have done. The Duffla Expedition should have been directed to repair the evil effected by the first misjudged step; we allude to the very futile blockade of the last year,—a half a blockade merely adopted in the absence of proper transport arrangements in Assam for conveying a small force into the hills in February 1873 to punish the raiders promptly for the outrage they committed in abducting British subjects. When a child is contumacious after a course of dry bread has been tried without effect, cutaneous irritation, through the medium of a switch, has to be resorted to. The laws of nature cannot be reversed; and had the Council of India seen the savages described by our correspondents, and heard of their cruel treatment of the miserable captives, they might possibly have enjoined a less tender and apparently half-hearted policy, than that prescribed in their resolution on the leaders of the little army now in the Duffla Hills—a policy which is evidently misplaced and unappreciated.

ARTILLERY MAJORS' PAY.

AT last the Artillery Majors really are to get their pay. Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphs the full text of a General Order on the subject just settled, which announces the grant of the long-expected pay from the 1st of next April. We print the document elsewhere, as its length renders it too bulky for reproduction on this page.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* dated Calcutta 22nd January details the General Order as follows:—

Fort William, the 19th January 1875.

No. 71 of 1875.—[illegible] the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that from the 1st April 1875 the following rates of pay will be allowed to all Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers serving in India, and that from the same date the special command allowances of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 per mensem, now given to Officers Commanding Heavy and Garrison Batteries, will cease:—

2. Majors of Horse and Foot Artillery with their Batteries will draw Rs. 999-64 and Rs. 799-3, respectively, per mensem. This, in assimilation with the rule in force out of India, will include a battery command allowance, which is fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem.

3. When absent from their Batteries, except upon privilege leave, Majors of Artillery will cease to draw this command money, which will be drawn by the officers actually in command of the Battery.

4. These rates of pay will cover the command and charge of any armament to which the Battery may be attached whether of Horse, Field, Heavy, Mountain, or Siege Artillery or the armament of a fort.

5. Majors with Field, Heavy, and Mountain Batteries will draw Horse Allowance in addition as at present.

6. Majors of Royal Engineers, when not in receipt of any staff salary or command money, will draw Rs. 799-3 per mensem (the same as Majors of Foot Artillery, less the command allowance); and when in receipt of a consolidated pay with pay proper, will draw for the latter Rs. 182-10 per mensem, instead of Rs 140 as at present.

7. Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers in receipt of staff salaries will draw Rs. 640-14 per mensem as allowed to Majors of other branches who draw staff salaries.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A further order is also being issued abolishing all contract allowances, with trifling exceptions, and fixing the following as the monthly allowance for stationery and repair of arms, viz., Rs. 45 for Garrison Batteries, Rs. 50 for Field, Heavy, and Mountain Batteries, and Rs. 55 for Horse Artillery.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st inst.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer dated 16th January forwarding Government Resolution dated 12th December sanctioning the construction of an addition to the baggage shed for Troops at Carnac Bunder and the lighting of all the troop sheds with gas, at the cost estimated by the Chief Engineer to the Trustees, viz: Rs. 25,950, the amount to be provided by of Government.

Resolution.—The Acting Chief Engineer may undertake this work on account of Government.

Submitted estimates for the following works, which it is proposed to include in the budget for the forthcoming year.

1.	Removing Rocks Arthur Basin.....	Rs. 3,437
2.	Boundary Stones for Hog Island and Elephanta.....	„ 200
3.	Removing rocks Nicol Basin.....	„ 1,000
4.	Stores shed for cumbustible goods and water supply for stores.....	„ 650

A plan was submitted shewing the rocks to be removed at Arthur Basin.

Resolution.—The proposed works are sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer dated 19th January, submitting a plan and estimate for completing the south wharf of Moody Bunder so as to render the wall which is already built, available for traffic. The estimated cost is Rs. 11,257.

Resolution.—The plan should be shown by the Traffic Manager to the owners of coasting steamers who should be asked if, in the event of the proposed additional reclamation being carried out, the coasting steamers will come alongside the new wharf.

Read letter from the Municipal Commission dated 18 January, forwarding copy of minute of Town Council appointing a committee of their number to confer in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, with the Trustees. The Municipal Commissioner suggests that the Trustees should also appoint a committee to discuss the subject and asks when a conference will be convenient to the Port Trustees.

Resolution.—The subject of the minute of the Town Council is referred for the consideration of the Land Committee.

Read letter from the acting Chief Engineer dated 15 January reporting his having taken over the steam Launch built by Mr. Kerner for the Traffic Department and that the workmanship and steaming capacity of the Launch are satisfactory.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution P. W. D. No. 3. C. W. 7 dated 4th January stating that as the site of the Sailors' Home and the Post office stables is too low to admit of these buildings being drained into the existing Town Drain, the line of drain originally approved by Government must be adhered to.

Resolution.—The Trustees regret the decision of the Government regarding the outfall of this drain, and in the interests of the public are obliged to protest against its being placed in such proximity to the Apollo pier.

BOMBAY.

A BATCH OF HORSES.—Sixty-four horses from Bushire were landed on Friday at Carnac Bunder and taken to the Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

FALL OF AN ARCHWAY.—A portion of the archway, at the entrance to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, fell down on Friday, but no persons were injured.

MR. SHANTARAM NARAYAN and Mr. Jefferson, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors to the Gaekwar, have proceeded to Baroda to prepare the case for the defence.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A Mahomedan was bitten on Saturday at Camateepoora by a stray dog. The dog was killed and the man was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ON THE QUI VIVE.—The authorities of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways have warned their officials to be prepared at a moment's notice to run seven special trains from Poona to Baroda.

LOSS OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. James Thorburn, of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, reported to the Police, on Saturday, the loss of a currency note of Rs. 100, which he missed on Wednesday.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.—A non-commissioned native officer and six sowars of the 1st Light Cavalry have been ordered down to serve as an escort to Sir Jung Bahadoor during his sojourn in Bombay.

MR. VINCENT, formerly acting Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay, has arrived here from Khandeish to carry on the duties of Deputy Commissioner during the time Mr. Edginton officiates as Commissioner.

ASSAULT.—James Redmond was fined Rs. 5 by the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, for having assaulted a Mr. McWilliams. The complainant was having a dispute with another person when defendant interfered and struck him.

TRESPASS.—On Saturday one Annajee Mullari was charged before the Senior Magistrate, by Pandoo Luximon, with wilfully trespassing in his (the plaintiff's) tent at the Apollo Bunder. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DROWNED.—A Hindoo named Daji Moorar was drowned in a quarry hole in the compound of the Hope Hall Hotel, Byculla, on Saturday. An inquest was held, and the verdict was that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

THEFT OF SHOES.—An old offender named Mahomed Jooma was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Saturday, to six months' hard labour for stealing a pair of shoes. The prisoner had been flogged on a former occasion for theft.

STEALING TODDY.—A man named Bhowanee Sukkaram was, on Saturday last, convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing a quantity of toddy belonging to Jamsetjee Jamasjee, and was sentenced to be flogged.

DRIVING WITHOUT BADGE.—Two men named Dewjee Ittoo and Fazel Ahmed were charged before the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, with plying for hire as attendants of public conveyances on the 22nd January without wearing their badges conspicuously. Each of them was fined one rupee.

ESTATE OF THE GAEKWAR'S DAUGHTER.—Mr. Rimington, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, will shortly proceed to Baroda in order to get the estate of Baee Saheb Cammoo, the Gaekwar's daughter, released from the attachment under which it has been placed by order of Sir Lewis Pelly.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, a shopkeeper named Jamsetjee Khoodabux was charged with selling illicitly by retail, on the 23rd instant, spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoner was bound over in his own recognizance of Rs. 100 to appear on Monday.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, a weaver named Secunder Goolab, was committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to stand his trial at the ensuing sessions, on a charge of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing one Bukeh Foonoo to de

THE ORIENTAL BANK DEFALCATIONS AT GALLE.

There cannot be two opinions as to the justice of the sentence upon Sydney Higgs Craven, the fraudulent Agent at Galle, of the Oriental Bank, nor of the propriety of the remarks by which Mr. Justice Stewart prefaced it. The case, as the learned Judge observed, was one of no ordinary heinousness, and there seems to have been scarcely a single circumstance connected with it that did not aggravate rather than extenuate Craven's crime. We do not think, therefore, that Mr. Justice Stewart could, upon the facts that were before him have passed a more lenient sentence than seven years' penal servitude. The position of trust which the prisoner occupied, his station in society, the comfortable circumstances in which, with ordinary prudence, he might have maintained himself, can only be regarded as aggravating his guilt, No doubt the greater fall which a man in a good position in society undergoes when convicted of crime, is in itself a severe punishment which lies entirely outside of the law, and which the law has no business to take into account. In the same way, it may be said that the stings of conscience which a man of better principle undergoes when he falls into guilt, are a severe punishment, but it is quite clear that the law cannot take any such consideration into account, but must inflict what it considers to be the full penalty of his offence. In Craven's case systematic extravagance seems to have been at the bottom of his crime and in a Colony so singularly free from temptations to extravagance as is Ceylon, his embarrassements could not have been the result of a few hasty and inconsiderate acts, but must have been the fruit of a steady and continuous policy. The prisoner was, moreover, a married man, and might have been expected to have kept clear of those entanglements which are too frequently the primary cause of similar crimes. We shall not go too minutely into the circumstances connected with Craven's guilt, which offer no extenuating plea in his behalf, but rather the reverse. To our mind one of the worst features in the case was the attempt which he seems to have made to fasten his guilt upon one of the Bank peons, an act which must deprive him of all public sympathy. We trust, however, that with the confession of his crime, and the terrible retribution which has overtaken him, he may speedily become a sadder and a wiser man; and that when the prison doors open upon him, he may go forth to the world animated by principles to which he must have hitherto been a stranger. It is satisfactory to think that the Oriental Bank will not lose from Craven's misconduct but much sympathy must be felt for his sureties who have been so completely misled regarding his real charter. Such cases are of extremely rare occurrence in the Eastern Banks, to which only men of approved trustworthiness are sent out and indeed we believe the present is a solitary instance in the history of the Oriental Bank in the East. The lesson, however, that Higgs Craven has now received will long be remembered in Ceylon, and will act as a warning to others who finding themselve in a position of trust, are, tempted to go astray.—*Ceylon Times.*

THE SAGAMORE CASE.

On the hearing of the complaint of the seamen of the American ship Sagamore, who were confined for three days in the hold among the coals that formed her cargo, the Magistrate thought that justice would be met by fining the Captain Rs. 100. A correspondent of one of the papers asks how a consul can hold the scales of justice evenly between a captain and his men when he is dependent on the former for commissions earned on the chartering of his ship. Lord ! what a grubby kind of world it is where justice depends on odd two-pences of commission !

There are so many cases of violence reported on the part of captains of American vessels that some alteration seems desirable. Practically, an American captain can do what he likes on the high seas, and at a foreign port can get a pliant consul to discharge as a mutineer the victim of his brutalities. The American Consul here says the Sagamore's crew are mutineers, and discharges them. Among these men is the English sailor, White, who was so brutally and ill-used. He is an old man-of-war's man and a smart sailor, but the Yankee skipper "took a spite" against him from the beginning. He was beaten with slung shot and in other ways, but as these assults were committed on the high seas there is no redress. When talk of bringing the matter before the American courts, but the Sagamore is now chartered for the Mauritius, and the men, taking such employment as they can get, will drift about the world forgetting day by day the story of their shipmates' wrongs. There is so much unredressed wrong and unpunished brutality in the world that the occurrence of a case or two, more or less, cannot be expected to greatly move the public mind. In American ships, however, brutality is organized into a regular system, and is continually being denounced by instructed writers in the States. Nathaniel Hawthorne, when U. S. Consul in Liverpool, makes significant reference to it; but then he was not only a consul, but a gentleman possessing quick hearing, a clear sense of justice, and a righteous hatred of oppression and violence.—*Bombay correspondence of Pioneer.*

The captain of the Sagamore has been fined Rs. 100 his dismissed crew against him and the chief mate relate to barbarities alleged to have been committed upon the high seas. We should be sorry if there were no judicial investigation of these charges. White, by man who suffered most, acknowledges that when struck by the captain he struck him back. This of course is a most serious offence, and no shipmaster would think it right to pass it by; but this offence could never justify such a course as the captain is said to have followed. It is believed by many that the American Consul failed to give the case the attention it demanded. Government has been addressed on the subject, in the hope that a more thorough investigation of the circumstances may be obtained.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Sad Accident at Benares.—On the 15th instant, a fatal accident of a most painful kind occurred in the Benaris cantonment. It appears that two of the sons of Conductor Shepherd of the Pension Establishment were amusing themselves by firing percussion caps from a double barrel gun. Not knowing that one of the barrels was loaded with shot, one of the lads, Arthur Shepherd, aged 8, his younger brother to fire a cap in order that he might feel the force of the breeze on one of his cheeks. The brother having complied with the request, the entire charge of shot in the loaded barrel passed through one of the eyes and head, and the poor lad Arthur Shepherd, fell down insensible and died within a few minutes. Doctors Dempster and Lazarus were at once on the spot and did their best, but the lad was past human cure.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The recollection of three years of extraordinary prosperity increases the depression felt on perusing the annual report of the Scotch iron trade. In 1874 the make of iron in Scotland fell lower than in any year since 1854, when 770,000 tons were produced, against 806,000 tons in 1874. During the intervening twenty years the output rose swiftly to 1,000,000 tons, and in 1870 reached the unparalelled figure of 1,206,000 tons, since when the falling off has been gradual, until last year, which shows a decline of 187,000 tons from the figures of 1873. Much of this great decrease in production is to be attributed to the strike of the colliers and miners, which began in March and was ended in July by the men accepting the reduction proposed by their employers. Prices underwent wide fluctuations. From 109s in January, warrants sank to 71s 6d in April, and afterwards advanced during the strike to 105s, since when they have been sold at 79s. The average price of mixed numbers per ton was 87s 6d, or 22s 9d less than in 1873. In Cleveland, Durham, and the North of England generally no improvement has taken place, nor until the new year be fairly commenced can any be expected. The prominent feature in these counties is the decline in price of all raw materials. Finished iron being in very weak demand, it is expected that prices will sink below their present rate, another reduction of wages take place, and that then, and only then will the iron trade be resettled on a permanent basis. Durham pig iron is decidedly lower—No. 3 is quoted at 60s 6d to 61s, and No. 4 forge may be bought for 55s to 56s. Finished iron is again falling. Rails, for which a slight inquiry has been made, are from £7 to £7 10s. The foundries appear to be hardly so well off for orders as heretofore. In Lancashire there is little doing, but it is worthy of notice that local produce is largely affected by the price of Middlesbrough iron, which has been freely offered at low prices for forward delivery. Local makers are still keeping up quotations for prompt delivery, but are by no means unwilling to meet forward purchasers at a reduction on present rates. In the northern section of the country trade is duller than ever; but Barrowin-Furness hopes for the best—as the profits gained by the raisers of raw material and the makers of iron are gradually becoming more evenly balanced, and trade may therefore be expected to assume, ere long, a more healthy aspect. A few sales of No. 1 Bessemer iron have taken place at 85s, and a limited demand is still experienced for hematite forge. Steel makers and iron shipbuilders, after closing a very prosperous year, are commencing another with a good stock of orders on hand, and railway rolling stock manufacturers are almost as well off. The future of West Cumberland is clearly not despaired of, as makers are beginning to relight their furnaces. Stocks are not accumulating, as the policy of the district has been to reduce the output to suit the recently reduced demand. In the West Riding little has been done for the last week, but work will be immediately resumed. The unsettled state of the labour question still occasions some uneasiness in certain departments, but no very serious struggle is anticipated, as the flatness of trade will probably induce the men to give way, and the masters will once more be in a position to compete for orders. Several hundreds of men will have to decide whether or not they will abandon the nine hours system, and it is reported that the men are by no means of one mind in this matter. Orders for railway material for Russia and Canada are employing the more fortunate among Sheffield houses, but work is so scarce that many of the men employed have only partial work allotted to them. In South Staffordshire partial stagnation has been produced by the severe weather; the canals are frozen over, and ironmasters experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining supplies of coal. Energetic action has been aroused in this district by the want of cheap communication with the seaboard. Now that competition has become severe, not only on the Continent but among English makers, for home orders, the excessive cost of carrying her iron to the sea practically shuts Staffordshire out of the market. Numerous representations have been made to the directors of the Great Western and North Western Railway Companies, which monopolise the trade of the district, but hitherto without effect. This question of cheap and rapid communication affects iron and coal masters in every part of the country. No sooner are the canals frozen over than the important coal trade of Barnsley and South Yorkshire comes to a deadlock for want of communications, London merchants never cease complaining of the difficulty of getting their coal delivered. As much misconception exists as to the cost of getting fuel to London, and statements have appeared to the effect that Silkstone can be bought at the pit for 16s, railed to London for 8s 7d, and carted to the purchaser for 1s 6d, we may inform our metropolitan readers that the best Silkstone (Newton Chambers) costs 13s at the pit, 8s 11d railway is 6d for truck, and about 5s for screening, loading, and delivery. By a curious inversion of ordinary laws, prices in the Thames have fallen this week on account of the cold—the excessive slipperiness of the roads effectually preventing merchants from distributing their coal.—*Iron Jan* 1.

THE NEW INDIAN GOLD-FIELD.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

For centuries it has been known that in certain parts of the Indian Peninsula gold has existed, but hitherto the quantity of the precious metal to be found in any given locality has not been ascertained. Certain streams have been known from time immemorial to "roll down their golden sand," and in certain mountain ranges the presence of auriferous quartz has been suspected; but this much only was known with absolute certainty, that the said streams scarcely paid the poor natives who washed gold out or their beds for their arduous labour, and that no extensive gold mines were in existence in the mountains. It was naturally argued that were any given localities in India sufficiently stocked with the precious metal to reward the systematic search after it, those places could not have been easily overlooked in such a densely peopled country for so long a time. Native labour is extremely cheap. Gold is as precious in Hindoostan as in any other land, and many of the tribes and castes are sufficiently enterprising and energetic to seek for wealth, at any cost and risk, wherever it may be found.

But those who reasoned thus omitted to take into consideration one important practical consideration. Gold, all the world over, is mainly obtained in two ways—namely, by the process of "washing," or by the process of "crushing." With the former method alone Hindoos have been familiar. Allusion has already been made to the fact that some classes of poor natives do obtain gold, and have obtained it for centuries, by "washing" for it at certain times in certainstreams. But crushing the auriferous rock in wholesale quantities so as to force it to yield up its mineral store is a latter day invention. Besides, the powerful machinery requisite for the operation has not long been invented, and even at the present time is extremely expensive. Thus, even if natives in India knew hundreds of years ago of the existence of gold veins running through solid rocks in their mountains, they were not likely to be able to avail themselves of their knowledge. Nor is it surprising that they did not communicate what knowledge they possessed to Europeans. By nature most Hindoos are few-worded in their intercourse with the white-faced stranger. And, besides all this, who were so likely to know of the mineralresources of the hill-country as the hill-men, who are as a rule as a shy, savage, secluded, primitive race?

However—it seems only the other day—the cry was at length raised amongst Anglo-Indians that there was gold to be had in India, any amount of it, "for the crushing." The first stories which were disseminated were, as was to be expected, so exggerated as to be simply incredible. So a spirit of unbelief naturally sprang up, which even now has a firm hold of a large portion of Indian society. However, as will shortly be shown all is not now mere rumour and guesswork. Certain definite discoveries have been made. These have been officially tested with extreme care; and the result has been that the most trustworthy authorities now agree that gold is to be found in India in such quantities as will pay the miner. A gold-mining company has been started, and as yet has apparently enjoyed remarkable success. Government geologists have been sent to the auriferous district to report professionally on its capabilities, and they have united in expressing the most favourable opinions of the sites visited and examined. And the Governor of a Presidency has himself been attracted to the scene of the gold discovery, and has returned from the spot deeply impressed with the promising character of the new Indian gold-field.

The reader who has any personal knowledge of India will probably know that the gold-field to which allusion is made is that in the Wynaad, a mountain range in Southern India, that the company referred to is the "Alpha Gold Mining Company,', that the official geologists who have reported so favourably of the gold-producing districts are Messrs. Foote, and King, and that the Governor who has seen it his duty to inspect the new gold mines for himself is Lord Hobart, of Madras. Wynaad has hitherto been known as one of the greatest coffee-producing districts of India. It lies near the Neilgherry plateau, a little to the north-west of it, and this rough description of its locality will be given in more serviceable to the general reader than any minuter specification. To the north-west again of Wynaad lies the rival coffee district of Coorg. The gold deposit has thus been discovered in the hilly country of the Ghauts, between Coorg and the Neilgherry hills. The general level at which the gold has been found is understood to be between 2,500 and 4,500 feet above sea level. [illegible] mountain const. Rapid streams from these mountains, swollen to impassable torrents during every rain season or "monsoon," rush headlong to the sea, through a country where Canarees is almost universally spoken. The name "Wynaad" is said to signify the "land of open forest," but that forest is occasionally very dense indeed. The slopes of the mountains are frequently clad with impenetrable bamboo jungle, and the valleys often present the appearance of tangled swamps of rank vegetation. On the high-lands, however, where the forest has not been felled for the pupose of coffee culture the trees are of immense girth, stand closely together, and spring out of a soil which is covered over by a thick layer of extremely rich vegetable mould. The fertility of the land may thus be imagined. It is the country of the best cardamom-seed, and perhaps the best sandalwood, to be found in the whole world. And here it is that the very rocks have been discovered to yield wealth. In parts the country is very rugged. With bluff and scarp and bosky promontory, the mountainous land juts out in irregular masses over the low country, and it is among the cliffs, gorges, and declivities—here only covered by scrub or bamboo, there, clothed by dense and lofty forest growths—that the richest seams of gold have been found. But in all this country—at least in all that hilly portion of it which does not rise above 4,000 feet over sea-level—the drawbacks and danger lie in the fearfully [illegible] ous nature of the climate. The rainfall among these mountains is often prodigious, and is always copious. Wherever water is plentiful in a tropical country, there will be found plenty of vegetation. Wynaad is over-stocked with vegetable wealth, and the consequence is that much of it rots annually away, filling the air or the water with particles of decayed matter. The dank reed jungles and swamps, every time the hot weather succeeds to the rainy season, steam forth their poisonous gases; and woe betide the traveller who halts among them for a night when on his way to the mountain tops above or to the plains beneath. To the localities in which gold has been found the dewan of Travancore has hitherto invariably accompanied the discoverers. Except in the extreme south of India, where the peninsula becomes so narrow that the land enjoys the natural equality of temperature and the salubriousness of an almost insular climate, the "fever range," as it is called, of the mountains of Southern India must not be placed lower than 4,000 feet above sea level, save in most exceptional localities. That is, no one can consider himself safe in the hill-country of the Madras Presidency from inhaling atmosphere impregnated with malaria, unless he has ascended a height of more than 4,000 feet. In the extreme south, however, the fever-range of the Tinnevelly and Travancore Ghauts may probably be put down with safety as low as 3,000 feet above sea-level.

From these facts it will be seen at a glance that even if immense stores of gold are discovered in Wynaad, the search after the precious metal will have to be conducted under conditions involving considerable personal risk. Some persons have, however, imagined that this risk may be obviated by employing native coolies exclusively to perform the manual labour connected with the mining while the Europeans might only oversee generally the work and avoid all exposure and overexertion. But the fact is the native *is* almost or altogether as liable to attacks of fever as the European. Thus in any case gold mining in Wynaad will have to be carried on in the teeth of danger from the climate. Indeed, it is thus being carried on. The formost of those who have embarked in the speculation is Mr. Ryan, a capitalist who was lately accused, without reason, by an injudicious official of applying for Government land ostensibly for the purpose of coffee cultivation, but in reality for the purpose of gold-mining. Anyhow, the Madras Government became aware that the conduct imputed wrongly to Mr. Ryan *might* be imitated by others, so it has been clearly notified that, should any gold be found in Wynaad, a portion of it would be considered as belonging to Government. Thus, if a large mineral treasure be discovered in British territory, the Government will come into the possession of mineral wealth which can be used to benefit more persons in India than the few directly engaged in the work of gold-mining. And now already it appears absolutely certain that gold has been discovered in Wynaad in sufficient quantities to repay in a most handsome manner its extraction from its native rock. The reports of Messrs. Foote and King, leave little else to be desired. These gentlemen are thoroughly competent geological authorities, and are not likely to have been in any way led astray or imposed upon. Besides, many of those who are themselves risking every penny of their capital in Wynaad gold-mining are experienced Australian diggers, and not raw enthusiasts. The one single drawback, from all accounts, is the unhealthiness of the climate. As for the quantity of gold, it is said that the auriferous quartz veins are as rich as is any which have been discovered in California! Before accepting this statement in its entirety, however, some allowance must be made for the enthusiasm of those who make it. At the present time powerful quartz crushers have been set up, and have begun active work. The shrewdest and most experienced Australian miners are sanguine—in a word, the gold fever has broken out. That solemn and careful paper, the *Friend of India* has had a gushing article on the subject. Ootacamund, the delightful and hitherto recherche sanitarium on the Neilgherries, is to be the new busy and bustling Ballarat. The news of the discovery of gold in India has it is known, spread already to Australia; and it is extremely probable that the exodus anticipated by the *Friend of India* will shortly take place from Melbourne to Madras. What, then, will be the effect on Southern India? Will it be flooded by rowdies and "poor whites"? It may be safely calculated that either within a year from this time—that is, before the end of 1875—the new Indian gold-field will signally disappoint the expectations just now entertained concerning it or there will be a great gold rush to Wynaad, the effects of which may seriously alter the character and prospects of the Madras Presidency.

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1875
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,, Rauzan ...Black capsule		23	27
,, Palmer ...Blue capsule		22	24
,, Larose ...Yellow capsule		19	21
St. Julien ...Green capsule		17	19
Cantenac ...Red capsule		15	17
St. Estephe ...White capsule		14	—
Medoc ...Violet capsule		10½	12½

WHITE.

Haut Sauternes ...Red capsule		22	24
Sauterne ...White capsule		17	19

BURGUNDIES—RED.

Chambertin ...Red seal		30	32
Nuits...Red ,,		24	26
Volnay ...Red ,,		21	23
Beaune ...Red ,,		18	—

WHITE.

Chablis (La Moutonne)...White seal		24	26
Chablis, light ...White ,,		17	19

CHAMPAGNE.
(*Our own and all Brands.*)

Finest Extra Dry Sparkling	44	46
Finest Extra Dry per Hamper of 24½ pints	27	—
Giesler's First quality	41½	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	40
Good Sparkling	34	36
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey" Brand	27	29

GERMAN WINES.

Nonparell Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	40
Sparkling Hock and Moselle Muscatel	32	34
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	28
,, ,, Marcobrunner	40	42
,, ,, Rudesheimer	26	28
,, ,, Hochheimer	23	25
,, ,, Laubenheimer	19	—
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	26	—

SHERRIES, &c.

	Per Doz. Qrs.
Amontillado, A 1, extra quality, rare old...Gold seal	36
Amontillado, choice and superior	30
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft pale	26
Oloroso, full bodied, straw colour...Green seal	23
Vino Puro, very pale, dry and delicate...Blue seal	24
Vino Fino, pale ...Brown seal	23
Pale, medium colour ...Yellow seal	19
Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry ...Pink seal	19
A good Dinner Wine ...White seal	16
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavour	16
Madeira, East India, very choice	36

SHERRIES, IN JARS.*

Vino Puro, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	Rs.	43	12
Yellow Seal, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	,,	33	8
Medium quality, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	,,	27	8

SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent ... 26

PORTS.

	Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints including all charges. Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle)...Original Seal		34	—
Invalids' Wine ...Gold Capsule		27	29
Dessert Wine ...Black seal		22	24
A very good sound Wine ...Red seal		18	20

SPIRITS.

	Per Doz. including all charges Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
Cognac, the finest old pale...Black capsule		30	—
,, superior old pale ...Yellow capsule		26	—
,, pale, very good, White label. White capsule		22	—
,, pale, good, White label ...Blue capsule		18	—
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality ...White capsule		22	—
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,,	26	—
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	,,	22	—
,, Scotch, 1st quality	,,	22	—
Geneva in flasks	,,	18	—

OLD COGNAC.

1st Quality, in 4 Gallon Jars* ... Rs. 61

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 *Pint Bottles, viz:*—
White Curacao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Creme de The, White Anisette, Curacao Sec, Creme de Vanille, Noyau de Martinique, Oranges Ameres, Fernicot, Roresaus Epines, Maraschino ... Per Case. 24

LIQUEURS.

	Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, including all charges. Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White		38	40
Maraschino di Zara, best		36	38
Noyau		35	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen		28	30
Orange bitters, best		20	—
Kill the Crow Bitters		27	—

* The Jars can be returned for re-filling; we keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognac in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred to their own Brand.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery; all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per dozen.
Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 12	Rs. 6 0
,, ,, 6 dozen Pints	,, 3 12	,, 4 0

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
FIRST QUALITY,
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster & Sons,
IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash Price.
In cases of 3 doz. Quarts ...per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 ,, Pints ... ,,	,, 4 0

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES,
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From 12 A. M. to 7 P. M.
FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARTICLES
to be drawn for on the Art Union Principle,
AT ONE RUPEE EACH.

*** As no credit is given, it is requested that visitors will bring RUPEES with them.

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MRS. LAKE

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Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadin s, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths. New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinoe, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

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WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

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BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from